PATENT SPECIFICATION

NO DRAWINGS

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

JAN, '968

Improvements in or relating to Adhesive Laminates

We, Evonastics Limited, a British Company of Common Road, Stafford, England, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, 5 and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:-

This invention relates to adhesive laminates and includes the preparation of such

10 a laminate.

According to the invention there is provided an adhesive laminate which comprises a layer of a self-adhesive bituminous composition coated onto a flexible substrate 15 which is inert to the adhesive composition and having a releasable protective layer of sheet material in contact with the exposed surface of the adhesive composition. Preferably, the flexible substrate is a metal foil, 20 such as, aluminium foil, although other flexible sheet materials which are inert to the adhesive composition may be employed, such as thermoplastic materials, a preferred

example being polyvinyl chloride.

The adhesive composition desirably contains filler material and preferably the filler material comprises both fibrous and pow-dered filler although it is possible to produce an acceptable laminate without filler or 30 using only one of these two types of fillers. At least a part of the powdered filler when used is preferably surface-treated carbonate and examples of other suitable powdered fillers are ground limestone silicia and slate. 35 Surface-treated cabonate is calcium carbonate, in the form for example of crushed chalk, limestone or calcite, which has been treated with a minor amount of stearic acid so that only the outer surface of the car-40 bonate particles is reacted with the acid. The

fibrous filler which we prefer to use is asbestos fibre. Whatever the type of filler selected it should be stable at the melting

temperature of bitumen and the filler should be dispersed in discrete particles throughout 45

the adhesive composition.

A flexible polymeric material, which is compatible with the bitumen, is advantageously included in the adhesive composition to act as a flexibiliser for the bitumen 50 at low temperatures. The polymeric material may, for example, be a synthetic thermoplastic polymer. Preferably the layer of adhesion composition is thicker than the substrate.

Advantageously the bituminous composi-

| tion has the following co | ompos | utic | n:— | |
|---------------------------|-------|------|---------------------------------------|----|
| Bitumen | 48 | to | 58% | |
| Synthetic polymer | 4 | to | 8% | |
| Flux oil | 5 | to | 7% | 60 |
| Surface-treated | | | ,,, | |
| Carbonate | 15 | to | 30% | |
| Fibrous filler | 0 | to | 20% | |
| and powdered filler other | than | | ,0 | |
| surface-treated carbonate | 0 | to | 20% | 65 |
| all percentages being by | weigh | ht d | of the final | - |
| composition. | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |

Flux oil is a mineral oil which is compatible with bitumen and its function in the adhesive composition is to improve its 70

tackiness at low temperatures.

The synthetic polymer fulfills the function of acting as a flexibiliser for the bitumen at low temperatures and also of reducing the tendency of the bitumen to run or flow at 75 high temperatures and may be any compatible polymer such as the thermoplastic polymers polyethylene and polypropylene.

One embodiment of the invention will now be described by way of example 80 only:-

Example

A molten bituminous composition is spread by means of a doctor blade in a uniform layer about 0.05" thick onto a sub- 85 strate comprising a soft temper aluminium

[Price 4s. 6d.]

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foil having a thickness of about 0.002". A protective paper layer coated with a release agent is then applied to the exposed surface of the adhesive composition. The resultant 5 laminate may be cut in strips, if desired, to form an adhesive tape.

The bituminous composition employed, was prepared by mixing the following ingredients into 611 lbs of molten 190/210

10 bitumen.

Polythene 68 lbs. Flux oil T Shell Chemical Company Asbestos Fibre 124 lbs. Surface-treated

Carbonate 249 lbs. When using the adhesive laminate described above the protective paper is removed to expose the tacky bituminous surface 20 which is then pressed firmly into intimate contact with the surfaces to be sealed. The above composition exhibits a high degree of adhesion immediately on being pressed into contact with a variety of surfaces.

It has been found that no reinforcement of the bituminous layer is necessary with the adhesion laminates of the present invention.

The adhesive laminate may be readily rolled into a coil with or without a central 30 core, or manufactured as flat sheets as desired. The laminate may be used, for example, to provide a water and dustproof seal to joints in buildings or to provide similar seals to seams in structures built up 35 from light metal pressings, for example, refrigerator cabinets. In addition it may be used as a maintenance and repair material for sealing cracks and holes in roofs and

gutters by cutting a piece of the laminate to 40 an appropriate size.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:-

1. An adhesive laminate which comprises a layer of a self-adhesive bituminous composition coated onto a flexible substrate 45 which is inert to the adhesive composition and having a releasable protective layer of sheet material in contact with the exposed surface of the adhesive composition.

2. A laminate according to claim 1 in 50 which the substrate is a metal foil.

3. A laminate according to claim 2 in which the metal foil is an aluminium foil.

4. A laminate according to claim 1 in which the substrate is a sheet of thermo-55 plastic material.

5. A laminate according to claim 4 in which the thermoplastic material is polyvinyl chloride.

6. A laminate according to any one of 60 the preceding claims in which the adhesive composition has a fibrous and/or powdered filler dispersed therein.

7. A laminate according to claim 6 in which at least a part of the powdered filler is surface-treated carbonate.

8. A laminate according to any one of the preceding claims in which the adhesive composition includes a flexible polymeric material which is compatible therewith and which acts as a flexibiliser for the bitumen 70 at low temperatures.

9. A laminate according to claim 8 in which the polymeric material is a synthetic

thermoplastic polymer.

10. A laminate according to any one of 75 the preceding claims in which the adhesive composition has the following composition:

| bitumen | 48 | to | 58% | |
|----------------------------|------|------|-------------|----|
| synthetic polymer | 4 | to | 8% | 80 |
| flux oil | 5 | to | 7% | |
| surface treated | | | ,- | |
| carbonate | 15 | | 30% | |
| fibrous filler | 0 | to | 20% | |
| powdered filler other than | l | | ,- | 85 |
| surface treated carbonate | 0 | to | 20% | |
| all percentages being by | weig | ht o | f the final | |
| composition. | _ | | | |
| 11 A Jaminata accord | lina | to a | ny one of | |

11. A laminate according to any one of the preceding claims in which the adhesive 90

composition is about 0.05" thick.

12. A laminate according to any of the preceding claims in which the protective layer of sheet material is a sheet of paper treated with a release agent.

13. A laminate according to any one of the preceding claims in which the layer of adhesive composition is thicker than the

flexible substrate.
14. The adhesive laminate substantially 100 as described in the foregoing Example.

15. An adhesive laminate according to any one of the preceding claims in the form of a tape.

16. A method of preparing an adhesive 105 laminate claimed in any one of the preceding claims which comprises mixing the ingredients of the adhesive composition other than bitumen into a mass of molten bitumen, coating the resultant mixture onto the 110 flexible substrate and applying the protective layer of sheet material to the exposed surface of the adhesive composition.

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